

From the Virginia Statesman.

## WASHINGTON AND JACKSON. Striking resemblance between Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson.

Gen. Washington, when appointed commander-in-chief of the revolutionary army, notified congress that he should accept no pay for his services; and immediately at the close of the war resigned his commission.

Gen. Jackson drew the full pay of a major general, to the last dollar, so long as he held a commission, and in time of profound peace, while residing on his own plantation, near Nashville, made the same charge against government for servants, fuel, horses and forage, as are allowed to an officer of that grade in actual service. He did not resign his commission, until it became necessary for a proposed reduction of the army.

When two thousand of the Pennsylvania line, revolted during the revolution, at a period of imminent danger, and expressed their determination to return home, upon the plea that the term of their enlistment had expired, had abandoned their camp and their officers, and performed part of their journey—an inquiry was ordered into the truth of their statements, and their grievances promised redress. Upon investigation, those whose term of service had expired, were discharged, and the remainder retained in service without punishment.

When two hundred of the Tennessee militia, during the late war, at the expiration of their legal term of service, claimed to be discharged, and returned home, they were ordered to be brought back, were tried by a court martial, and all sentenced to receive punishment, and six were executed by order of Gen. Jackson.

When a party in the continental congress were endeavoring to effect the removal of Gen. Washington from the chief command, by charging him with want of military talent and errors of conduct, he remained at the head of the army, faithfully exerting his time and talents in the cause of his country, without a murmur at the injury and injustice offered him. When the conduct of Gen. Jackson, in the Seminole war, was under investigation in the Senate of the U. States, he repaired to Washington city, attended by his aids, and denounced several members of that venerable body, and threatened to cut off the ears of those who presumed to express their disapprobation of his official acts.

Gen. Washington, without solicitation, was invested by congress, for a limited time, with dictatorial powers, at a most difficult period of the revolution, but there is no evidence that he ever exercised that high and absolute office conferred upon him.

Gen. Jackson, contrary to the expressed decision of the legislature of Louisiana, assumed and exercised dictatorial power at N. Orleans, and insulted and defied the civil authorities.

At the close of the revolutionary war, when Gen. Washington resigned his commission into the hands of congress, the president of that august assembly addressed the following language to him: "You have conducted the great military contest with wisdom and fortitude, invariably regarding the rights of civil power, throughout all disasters and changes."

On the announcement of peace at N. Orleans, Gen. Jackson was brought before a judicial tribunal, and fined for his outrages upon the civil authorities.

From the Richmond Whig.

The following note was drawn from Judge Marshall, by the article extracted from the Marylander, in the Whig of Saturday. It will be seen that while the Chief Justice disclaims the remark, "that he should consider the election of Gen. Jackson as a virtual dissolution of the Union," he likewise treats with contempt the charge of corruption preferred against the President and Secretary of State. The testimony of such a man, is worth whole volumes of argument, & weighs down the clamor of ten thousand such as Kremer, Ingham, and Co.

MARCH 29, 1829.

SIR: I perceive in your paper of today a quotation from the Marylander, of certain expressions ascribed to me respecting the pending election for the Presidency of the United States, which I think it my duty to disavow. Holding the situation I do under the Government of the United States, I have thought it right to abstain from any public declarations on the election, and were it otherwise, I should abstain from a conviction that my opinions would have no weight.

I admit having said in private that, though I had not voted since the establishment of the general ticket system, and had believed that I never should vote during its continuance, I might probably depart from my resolution in this instance, from the strong sense I felt of the injustice of the charge of corruption against the President and

Secretary of State. I never did use the other expressions attributed to me.

I request you to say that you are authorized to declare that the Marylander has been misinformed.

Very respectfully, your o'bt.

J. MARSHALL.

John H. Pleasants, Esq.

## COL. BENTON'S SKETCH OF JACKSON.

In 1823, Col. Thomas H. Benton, now of the Senate of the U. States, and a warm Jackson man, gave the following graphic sketch of Gen. Jackson: "The first conspicuous act of his (Jackson's) life, in Tennessee, may be found at the race ground and the cock fight. At such places for many years, even up to the period of his joining the army, he was a leading and conspicuous actor. And it is a notorious fact that he was scarce known to leave a race ground without having participated in an affray, or at least a quarrel. His whole life has been a scene of confusion, and no man can point to a single day in which he has been at peace with the world, or during which he was not at open and violent enmity with some individual; nay, most of the time with numerous individuals, in public and private life; not political differences nor ordinary misunderstandings, but quarrels of the most violent, rancorous, and deadly nature." We the People.

The late appeal of Mr. Secretary CLAY, to the sober sense of the People, has been productive of the most salutary results. It has entirely dissipated the mists which the charges of corruption, so unjustly made, and for a time, so pertinaciously persisted in, had spread before their eyes. Such an appeal, and collection of documentary evidence, we had supposed to be unnecessary, and, we confess, when it first appeared, we considered it a work of supererogation. Concurrent accounts, however, from every part of the country, assure us of our error, and that the poison was so deeply infused as to require the antidote which has been applied, to effect a perfect cure. Nat. Int.

The New York Morning Courier concludes an article on the subject of "Gratitude to the Great," as follows:

"Look at another picture. Look at the sudden death of DE WITT CLINTON—behold the astonishment and dismay, the regret and sorrow, produced by the sad tidings wherever they spread. A great man has departed—a shining light is extinguished—a mighty genius has yielded his energy and his glory to the grave. A wife is mourning her irreparable loss—a daughter is bowing under the bereaving hand of heaven—when intrusive rapacity breaks into the shrine of this deep and overwhelming anguish. Who is the man that has thus dared to distress the children of De Witt Clinton? Let his name be made known, that it may fester in the 'infamy of years'—he has done something worthy of remembrance, when he shall be as senseless as the golden god of his idolatry. Could he not have waited a little while, till the first grief of this bereaved family should have subsided, before he threatened to add to their loss of a father, the loss of a home? No—rapacity never waits, for rapacity has no heart! When did it ever listen to the voice of honor, or the wail of sorrow? When was it ever moved by the pleadings of misfortune or the suggestions of generosity?—'Aui sacra fames!' The man who would act thus towards the children of Clinton, would have stopped the funeral train, arrested the cold remains of the mighty dead, torn from them the sacred shroud, and bartered it away for gold. Had the law allowed him so to do. The ferocious spirit which persecutes the living orphan, would never have spared the dead father. Again we ask, who is this man?"

Another awful warning to the Intemperate.—We have seen it stated in the Raleigh Star, that a man by the name of William Cline was committed to jail in Lincoln, on the 1st ultimo, on a charge of having murdered his own child. On inquiry, we find the statement in the Star to be substantially true. Cline and his wife were at a neighbor's, not far from home, at a chopping frolic; some time during the day Cline went home, where a negro woman and three little children had been left, he took a dram, although pretty well intoxicated before; and on being asked by his oldest child where its mother was, which inquiry it repeated a number of times, he in a rage knocked it down, put his foot upon it, and held it by the legs till its neck was broken! The negro woman mounted the horse with the other children behind her, and alarmed the neighbors.—On arriving at Cline's house, they found him sitting at the fire, the child lying dead near him. On being asked why he had killed the child, he manifested no concern, and said he did not know it was dead. He was completely stupefied by drunkenness. A coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of self

murder, and Cline was committed to jail.

West Carolinian.

HARRISBURG, April 8.

## STATE vs. STOTLER.

This was a most interesting trial on the criminal docket of Washington county Court, at the late Term. Stotler was indicted for an intent to murder his wife, by withholding from her, during her lying in, the necessary comforts and attention required by women in that delicate state; and for violence on her body, by chaining her to the floor some time after her delivery. The evidence in the case brought to light a scene of brutality rarely met with in the lowest grades of society. It appears that, harboring disgust and hatred to his wife, and entertaining suspicions of her chastity, Stotler would not permit her to have the aid of a midwife, & intentionally absented himself from his home, before and after her accouchment; and that but for the kindness and humanity of some neighboring woman, she might have perished without relief. It was further proved that Stotler's wife was subject to hysterics, (induced, it was supposed, by hard treatment) and that the defendant chained her to the floor of her room, by horse chains attached to a staple, that a neighbor accidentally going to the house, saw the poor woman in her thralldom, and immediately gave information to the officers of justice, which led to his arrest, trial and conviction. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years, during part of which time, to be confined to the solitary cells.

Extract of a letter from Lebanon county, dated March 18, 1828.

"I have every reason to believe that the cause of the Administration, is rapidly gaining ground, among our Germans in Lancaster, Berks, Schuylkill, Lebanon and Dauphin; and I do not believe I should be wrong were I to calculate upon a majority in these counties, at this moment, for the administration. Until lately, few of the farmers had turned their attention to the matter; but being at length aroused by the defence which the Jackson Editors have been driven to of his various unjustifiable acts, the people are beginning to think and judge for themselves; and so far as my observation has gone (except some few who are in pursuit of some personal object) in almost every instance the inquiry has resulted favorably to the good cause; we are from such effects stimulated to renewed exertions to open the eyes of the uninformed. I have passed many years of my life among the German population of Pennsylvania, and I am satisfied, it is not much deceived, as to the facts, that few classes of our citizens will arrive at a more correct conclusion on all matters affecting their own interests; and what can be more dear to them than the preservation of the political institutions of their country from the storm which threatens them. I find almost all the Crawford men are active administration men."

Two Philadelphians last week went to Delaware to try their pistols and their courage. At the sixth shot, one of them brought the other down, never to rise again, by his own efforts.

A gentleman in Havana, states that murders in that city are becoming "very rare," not more than "two a week" having been perpetrated during the last year.

We are enabled to state that the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have all availed themselves of their pre-emptive right to double the number of shares held by them, respectively. The books for this purpose were finally closed yesterday, when it was ascertained that not a single share was left remaining in the hands of the Directors. Balt. American.

Richard Bache, Esq. Postmaster at Philadelphia, has been fined 100 dollars for an assault upon John Binns, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, and Editor of the Democratic Press. One count in the indictment was, that the assault had been committed on Mr. Binns when engaged in the discharge of his duties as a Magistrate. The Counsel of Mr. Bache contended that Mr. Binns was not an Alderman or Magistrate, because he had accepted the appointment from the General Government of publisher of the laws of the U. States, in contravention of the laws of Pennsylvania. Judge Rogers delivered an opinion, in which Chief Justice Gibson concurred, vacating the commission of Mr. Binns as Alderman. Judge Tod, Judge Houston, and Judge Smith, dissented; and, being a majority of the Court, they of course ruled the commission of Mr. Binns to be valid. Nat. Int.

New Orleans papers to the 10th, inclusive, are received at N. York. The Mississippi, and its tributaries, continued to be swelled to a great height by the rains, but, as the Winter has been unusually mild, through all the Western country, it was expected that the excess of water would pass away speedily. The St. Francisville Journal mentions that two crevices had been made at Point Coupee, which baffled every attempt to stop them, and the overflow of the entire point was apprehended. The mail road between St. Francisville and N. Orleans was rendered impassable in consequence. The levee over the low lands below Baton Rouge broke in three places, about the beginning of this month, and several plantations were inundated. It was feared that most of the planters, as low down as Manchac, would suffer more or less. Nat. Int.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Fama, Capt. Pratt, which arrived at Boston, on the 4th inst. Cork papers to the 1st of March were received. The Boston Statesman and Centinel of Saturday give summaries of their contents, of which we have availed ourselves.

These papers contain a translation of the entire manifesto issued by the Ottoman Porte. It is believed to be a genuine document, but it does not by any means amount to an open and direct declaration of war. It announces that the Porte never had any intention from the first of acceding to the demands of the European powers, that its only object in keeping up the negotiations was to amuse the allies, and to gain time for military preparations. It asserts, that the sole object of Russia is to extend her dominions, and declares that the three powers by their attack on Navarino, openly broke the treaties and declared war.

The policy of the Sultan is to be prepared for war, and the manifesto is addressed to the public functionaries throughout the Turkish Empire, to excite the enthusiasm of the people in the event of hostilities. Thus it seems, that the battle of Navarino has had no ascertainable effect, either in producing or preventing the rupture. The determination of the Turkish Government had already been taken to refuse its consent to the independence of Greece. The battle of Navarino only crippled the naval force of the Turks and checked their sanguinary hostilities against the Greeks, but did not in any respect alter the determination of the Porte.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

A legislative fracas has occurred in the Provincial Parliament of Upper Canada, which we find recorded in the York Observer, under the head of "Privilege, Capture and Incarceration." The circumstances were these. The lower house had sent their Sergeant at Arms with a warrant, to enforce the attendance of Adjutant General Coffin and Col. Givens. On arriving at the residence of the former, says the Observer—

He was informed by these gentlemen, who spoke through a window, that they would not be taken unless the house was forced open; and if he attempted to do so, they would bring actions against him and the Speaker.

Messrs. Rolph, Fothergill and Matthews thought it was the duty of the Sergeant to lay siege to the fortress, and capture the veterans.

The Sergeant again proceeded to Col. Coffin's, broke open the door with an axe, and secured the gallant companions of a Brock and a Drummond. When brought to the bar, they were called upon by the Speaker for their defence. They had a soldier-like appearance.

Col. Givens said, that upon receiving the summons to attend a committee of the house, he considered it to be his duty, as head of the Indian department in this province, to wait upon the Major General and get his permission.—He did wait, and permission was refused.

Col. Coffin said he had applied to His Excellency for permission to attend the committee and was refused.—He made a second application, and received the following answer from His Excellency's Secretary.

"Sir—Having laid before the Lieutenant Governor the summons, which you received to attend a committee of the House of Assembly appointed to inquire into and report upon the petition of William Forsyth, I am commanded to acquaint you, that His Excellency cannot give the permission desired by you, not knowing what are the matters of which he complains, or what are the facts in regard to which it is desired to interrogate you."

On motion of Mr. Rolph, seconded by Mr. Bidwell, they were committed to the goal of York during the remainder of the session.

Season in Louisiana.—The Lafourche Gazette says—A gentleman recently from the parish of Terrebonne informs us, that in the lower part of that parish, so mild has been the season, so salubrious the climate, and so forward its vegetation, that Indian corn is now growing, in every degree of advancement from the early shoot to the tassel and roasting ear; and that the cotton stalks of the last season are in full bloom on the tops, while on the lower branches the plants are picking cotton, from balls which have not ceased to form, advance and open, during the whole winter. The indigo plant retains its summer verdure, and every thing presents the appearance of June on the banks of the Mississippi.

From the New York Evening Post.

Topiary Peach Trees from the Grub Worms.—The season is approaching for skirting peach trees to prevent the grubs from injuring them. The rail birds do not their eggs in the body of

the tree, near the surface of the earth. Skirting with straw or swinging tow about a foot in height, and covering the lower part of it in the earth, excludes them, and consequently preserves the tree. It may be bound with any thing that will last through the season.

I have not ascertained the period in which the millers sting the trees, but the summer before the last a tree that came from the stone in the spring, had two worms in it in the fall—my other trees had them as usual. Last spring I adopted the plan now recommended, and not one has been found since. The skirting was taken off in the fall, and the trees are sound and thrifty. I consider this method as a sure and easy preventative, and wish it might be generally known. The cultivation of this healthy and delicious fruit is of general interest, which has been very much discouraged by the frequency of the worms.

If suffered they may spread amongst our young apple orchards. A farmer from Baltimore, informed me about 4 years since, that he had skirted a thousand apple trees with old cloth or any thing he could find that would skirt out the millers. One method of his neighbors, was to kill the worms with a wire.

They were last summer, in some young orchards in Dutchess county, in New York. A. B.

Mr. Enos Etheridge, of Norfolk, Va. a short time since, in passing his hand down into a pork barrel, punctured his finger with the point of a hoop nail which projected inside. At first the injury was so slight as not to excite any attention, but in the course of the day his hand and arm became painful. A physician was called in, but notwithstanding the ordinary means of checking the inflammation were adopted, it continued to increase, and caused the death of the patient on the 11th day. At the time of the accident, Mr. E. was in fine health. Balt. Chron.

A person named Davis, an Englishman, in Raleigh, N. C. died suddenly in that city, last week, and was buried. In less than an hour after his interment, his body was dug up by a dentist for the purpose of procuring his teeth.—The brute was discovered, and made his escape.

The construction of the first water works in Philadelphia, was commenced in March, 1799. The expenses incurred from that date to March 1st, 1803, were \$296,604 33 cents. So great was the undertaking considered in that day, that as an inducement to capitalists to lend money to carry it on, the privilege of using the water for a certain period free of cost, was granted to them as a premium on the loans. In 1803, 126 houses were supplied with water free of cost. The whole water rent for that year was only 961 dollars. It was derived from 120 dwelling houses, and 21 factories, stables, &c.

In 1814, 2850 dwelling houses were supplied with the water, and the total rent was \$17,883 50. In this year the expense of raising the water by steam engines, was about \$24,000.

In 1817, about 400 feet of iron pipes, were laid by way of experiment. The extent of wooden pipes laid at that time, exceeded 32 miles, independent of the mains leading from the reservoir.

In 1818, the steam engine at Fair Mount was in operation. In this year the expense of raising the water was about \$16,000. Duplicate of water rents, \$19,623, accruing from 3248 houses.

The iron pipes extended on the 1st of January of the present year, about 28 miles and a quarter.

The whole expense of raising the water by water power, was last year only \$1478. The Duplicates of the water rents in the city, amounted to \$30,378:—in the districts, 3182, total \$33,560.

For the year 1829, the Duplicates of water rents in the city amount to \$32,521 50, districts 10,371 75. Increase in one year \$9,384 50. Phil. Gaz.

EXCHANGE on England has risen to 11 percent. advance, and away go the dollars obtained for our manufactures of cotton, to pay for British manufactures of wool, and cause the slaughter of our sheep, for the want of a home market for their produce. There may be wisdom in this operation—but we cannot see it! N. Y. Gazette.

Two clergymen lately sailed from this city, for England, to investigate their claims to the estates and tithes of Scottish lords, of which it is believed they have been legal heirs. N. Y. Gazette.

We learn from the New Brunswick Times that one of these clerical gentlemen is the Rev. A. G. Fraser, formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church at West Selkirk, in that state—who it is expected will succeed to the title of Lord Lovat, a Scottish title, with an annuity of twenty thousand pounds sterling.



The following beautiful lines from the pen of Perceval, paint with but too much truth, the situation of many a wife, doomed to experience the frequent breach of those vows which gave her the assurance of being "loved, honored, and cherished."

Off have I seen a wife at dead of night, Watching the dying embers on the hearth, And fancying every blast, that swept along The poor deserted cottage on the moor, A husband's footsteps; and again, When it has died away, and left her heart Sick with the disappointment, she has look'd Upon her sleeping babes, and pray'd with tears,

They never may know the agony she feels: And when at last he comes, with haggard eye, And gloomy brow, to greet her faithful arms, Oh! I have marked her bosom's throbbing swell, As with a prayer, that would have moved Aught but a gamster's soul, she begged him off.

To spare her bursting heart such misery.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE KISS OF RECONCILIATION.

Ab! many a kiss is bought and sold, A fulsome sort, that palt'ry gold. May purchase from the weak, the base— Disgust and it have common place: The kiss that all may have, and all must hate.

The virgin kiss that lovers greet, When lips and hearts, tumultuous meet! 'Tis sweet—'tis honey'd sweet—alas! Embitter'd by it may be the last: The kiss that most have sought, AND AL- WAYN DATE.

The kiss of childhood, too, that charms Indifference e'en, and rage disarms— This is a kiss mankind may share— Guileless, tho'—e'er still of care: A kiss that blesses every station.

There is a kiss, however, that stings The heart with rapture—for it brings Remembrance that, though hearts seem'd twin'd, The vital cement still remain'd: The kiss that kindest nature prompts at RECONCILIATION.

REZENEBE.

Sympathy.—We are made social creatures; it is therefore our duty to take a lively interest in each other's happiness. Every thing which respects the comfort & prosperity of others, should be to us a matter of joy. Nor should we be less ready to bear one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. "It is a fact," says Dr. Clarke, "attested by universal experience, that, by sympathy, a man may receive into his own affectionate feelings a measure of the distress of his friend, and that his friend does find himself relieved in the same proportion as the other has entered into his grief." Sympathy is one of the most pleasing, yet painful emotions, of an intelligent & feeling mind. Human nature never appears more elevated than when stooping with the tenderest feelings to bear the sorrows of a fellow sufferer. We never feel the impotence of human language more, than when we attempt to portray the soul under the influence of this most delicate and noble quality of our nature.— Sympathy has a language of its own—it speaks to the heart—it is tender—it is touching—it is irresistible. Mild as the moon-beam—penetrating as the electric fluid, and cheering as the breath of heaven. How cheerless and gloomy is the bosom where it enters not! Who could wish human life prolonged, if shut out from a share in the sympathies of their fellow beings! It has a magic charm to extract the sting of human wo. When sanctified by the spirit of piety, it refines the affections of the heart, soothes the turmoil of anguish, dries the tear on sorrow's cheek, brightens the countenance, and kindles in the soul the purest gratitude, love and devotion.

A Sober Calculation.—The young man who earns from six to eight or ten dollars per week, and spends but three or four of it in boarding, and what besides is necessary for comfort & convenience, may lay up from one to two hundred dollars yearly, towards setting up for himself at a proper time. If the capital required be not too large, in three or four years he may calculate upon being a master instead of a journeyman. This is one view, obvious to be sure, but not the less important.

Another view is, and one which too often presents itself—if a young man, instead of thus laying up the chief part of his wages, spends it all, or nearly so, in idle Sunday excursions, and frivolous evening balls—or billiard playing—or card playing—or any other vicious or imprudent pursuit—he may calculate to remain a journeyman for life; and if not brought through evil communication, to the state prison or gallows, will in all probability terminate his mortal career in some poor house, unknown, unpitied and despised. This is another view, equally obvious as the last; and yet how often are both lost sight of to the ruin of youth.

To allure to the one, let the other be kept sight of. But from every vicious course, youth will find no surer protection than religion. If they seek and find that, all corporeal safety and prosperity will follow, and eternal happiness be the glorious issue. Piety is the

parent of every virtue—impurity of every vice.

Antidote.

One hour a day.—Spending one hour more in bed, seems, at the time, but a small matter, and so it may be—yet in the course of a year it makes a material difference. The person who rises at five o'clock, will have 365 hours more in a year than the one who sleeps till six. This is equal to five weeks pure day-light, (allowing twelve hours per day;) so that this year will number 13 months. Is not this too great a morning nap, which makes us feel "nothing better, but rather worse?" Whereas if we can summon sufficient strength of mind for the first effort, the deed is done—the hour gained—conscience satisfied, and business will go better all day.

Debtor and Creditor.—The tradesman, of a certain great man, or rather scoundrel, having dunned him for a considerable time, he desired his servant one morning to admit the tailor, who had not been so constant in his attendance as the rest. When he made his appearance—"My friend," said he to him, "I think you are a very honest fellow, and I have a great regard for you; therefore, I take this opportunity to tell you, that I'll be hanged if ever I pay you a farthing! Now go home, mind your business, and don't lose your time by calling here. As for the others, they are a set of vagabonds and rascals, for whom I have no affection, and they may come as often as they choose."

Description of St. Paul's person.

How little stress is to be laid on external appearance! This prince of apostles seems to hint concerning himself, that his bodily presence was not calculated to command respect at first sight: 2 Cor. x. 10. St. Chrysostom terms him, "a little man about three cubits, or four feet and a half in height."

Lucian, or whoever is the author of Philopatris, is supposed to have had St. Paul in view, where he introduces "A Galilean (for so the Christians were contemptuously styled) rather bald-headed, with an aquiline nose, who travelled through the air into the third heaven."

But of all other writers, Neciphorus Callistus has given us the most circumstantial account of St. Paul's person: "St. Paul was of a small stature, stooping, and rather inclinable to crookedness: pale faced, of an elderly look, bald on the head. His eyes lively, keen, and cheerful, shaded in part, by his eyebrows, which hung a little over. His nose rather long, and not ungracefully bent. His beard pretty thick of hair, and of a sufficient length, and like his locks, interspersed with grey."

SCRAPS.

Misfortune is like the black mountain of Bember, at the extremity of the sultry kingdom of Lahore; while you are ascending it you see nothing before you but barren rocks; but, on gaining the summit, heaven expands over your head, and at your feet is the kingdom of Cashmere! In fact every one has his mountain to climb in this life!

If all the world is thine enemy, be then thine own friend. Thy misfortune does not exceed thy means of bearing it. However heavily the rains may descend, still a little bird receives only a drop at a time. [Bernardin de St. Pierre.

If from society we learn to live. 'Tis solitude should teach us how to die: It hath no flatterers; vanity can give No hollow aid; alone—man with his God must strive. [CHILDE HAROLD.

Distant praise, from whatever quarter, is not so delightful as that of a wife whom one loves and esteems. Her approbation may be said to "come home to his bosom;" and being so near, its effect is most sensible and pleasant. [Johnson.

He who says, "I will sorrow, and will not be comforted," is ignorant of the laws of his own nature, he knows not that which is within him. He cannot dedicate his days to unavailing regrets. Comfort will visit him in a thousand unknown shapes, & unsuspected forms. Sometimes it will steal unawares into his soul, and brooding like the Halcyon on the billowy waters of his spirit, they will become calm. Sometimes like a thing of life and beauty, it will start up before him in his path, and he will welcome it to his arms. If joy is transient, so is sorrow. The chariot of Time, though its wheels be noiseless, is ever rolling on its course. The world may remain unmoved, but to us it is ever changing. The mountain, which in the morning hides half the firmament from the eye of the mariner, when seen at eventide from the deck of the receding vessel, seems to have shrunk into a molehill. [Cyril Thornton.]

Pravinking Inverness.—In Dorsetshire there was formerly a monthly meeting of the clergy of the country, who thus kept up a spirit of harmony and friendship. At these meetings the Rev. Mr. Pitt was a constant attendant, he was an excellent scholar, a sound divine, a

social companion, and a friendly neighbor; but his talent for preaching, which was not very great, was injured by the badness of his voice. His coachman, a little country fellow, with some other servants, who, like him, were attendant on their masters on these occasions, began to discuss what object could bring so many persons thus frequently together? "Why to exchange sermons, to be sure," said a ready wit, who happened to be one of the company. "Then," said Mr. Pitt's coachman very innocently, "I'm sure they cheat my master, for he never gets a good one; and if he would be ruled by a fool, he would never swap sermons with them again."

There is a son of Mungo Park waiting at Accra (on the Gold coast,) for the Eden, by which he expects to receive some scientific instruments from Europe. This modern Telemachus is a midshipman belonging to the Sybille, and is on the point of setting out in quest of certain intelligence respecting his father's death. He has already gone a journey of about 90 miles into the interior, in order to feel his way; and he appears to like his further plan very much, having assurance of three hundred miles' safe conveyance. He goes habited like a black, with a cloth about his loins; oils his skin every day, and wears neither shoes or stockings.

Literary Gaz.

Loss of Gold and Silver in Gilding and Plating.—Fifty thousand pounds worth of gold and silver are said to be annually employed at Birmingham in gilding and plating, and which is therefore forever lost as bullion.

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

At the request of my friends I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

Your votes will be thankfully received and gratefully remembered.

I am, respectfully, &c.

JAMES McILHENNY.

April 8. te

To the Military Inhabitants of the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that Office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties to the best of my knowledge and ability.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.

JACOB SANDERS.

March 18. te

To the enrolled Militia composing the Second Brigade, Fifth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I wish to be considered as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing election. Your votes will be thankfully received, and gratefully remembered.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

March 25. te

To the Voters of the Second Brigade Fifth Division Pa. Militia.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS!

I offer myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the Office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, at the ensuing election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain that office, I pledge myself to discharge its duties with justice and impartiality.

The public's humble servant.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

April 1. te

Notice is hereby Given, TO THE CREDITORS OF DANIEL SLAGLE, JR.

LATE of Reading township, Adams county, absconded, that the subscribers have been appointed AUDITORS to settle, and adjust the rates and proportions due the Creditors of said Slagle, abscondent, and will meet for that purpose at the house of Sebastian Heffer, innkeeper, in Abbottstown, on Friday and Saturday, the 22d and 24th of May next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. when and where the Creditors are requested to exhibit their claims properly authenticated: all those who neglect this notice will be debarred from having any dividend in said estate.

WM. PATTERSON, GEORGE BAUGHER, HENRY GITT.

April 1. td

THERE WILL ALSO BE SOLD, On Friday the 2d day of May next, at the same place, all the right, title, and interest of Daniel Slagle, Jr. in his father's estate.

GEORGE BAUGHER, Trustee.

April 1.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING in the Post Office, at Gettysburg, Pa. on the 1st of April 1828, which if not taken out before the 1st of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as Dead Letters.

A. John-Lady  
James Adams Pougetz Lober  
B. William Linn  
David Byers 2 Joseph Lathaw  
George Beececker William Long-  
Ezekiel Buckingham 2 M.  
Margaret Black Adam Maurer  
Isabella Boyd Henry B. McCreary  
John Bercaw David M'Elroy  
Jacob Bretz William M'Grew  
John Bowman 2 Matthew M'Laughlin  
Wm. and F. Brickert John M'Ilroy  
Jane Braden John Miller 2  
William Higham Maria M'Clellan  
John Boyd Joseph Myers  
Daniel or John Bair Samuel Miller  
Jacob Brough Thomas M'Cune  
Hugh Black 2 Michael Miller  
John Brown or Thom Arthur M'Gill  
as Mennigh Gabriel Meales  
Daniel Beitler Robert M'Gorgan  
C. Margaret Miller  
Wm. F. Clarke Ernestus Marks.  
Jesse Cook O.  
Samuel Casad Samuel Osburn  
Harry Clark John Orr, Sen.  
Hettv Carpenter P.  
Isaiah Culp Baltzer Pitzer  
Jas. Cunningham, Esq. James & John D. S.  
Margaret E. Caldwell Patterson  
Rev. Samuel Clarke David Pfoutz  
D. Teresa Decenny John Robinson  
David Demaree Michael Rupp 2  
John A. Denormandy William Reams  
E. Jesse Russell  
Frederick Eicholtz sr. Margaret Rudisall (widow.)  
Margaret Ehrman. F.  
William Fletcher Peter Stalmsmith 2  
Samuel S. Forney Abraham Smith  
Borjus Fahnestock Henry Saltzger  
Peter Fry 2 Adam Swope 2  
William Fallon Abraham Scott (of H.)  
D. F. Fahnestock. G. Robert Shakely  
John Gipe John H. Sheffer  
Abraham Geist Charles Shirk 2  
Archibald Gribble. Mary Scott  
John Gulden John Snider  
Ellen Glessner Andrew Shanebruch 2  
M. Gillespie Mary Stewart  
James A. Gallagher John Scott (Miller)  
James Gregory. Elizabeth Shryock.  
H. Robert Taggart  
Hannah Hoke John Thomas  
Robert Huston John Troxell  
John Hunter 2 Conrad Thomas.  
John Heiland W.  
Curtis Humer Joseph Wharfe  
Sophia Hammer Jacob Weimart  
Sarah Henderson Jacob D. Watlies  
Doct. David Horner 2 A. D. Wun-  
J. John Michael Wun-  
Benjamin Johnson nenburg  
William Joyce. Henry Wortz  
K. James J. Wills 2  
Jacob Knip John or Stephen Weib-  
Col. John King ble  
Martin Kitzmiller Mary Wilson 3  
Joseph Kittinger James Walker  
Jacob Keckler 2 Charles Wampler  
Peter Kuhl Wm. Worke  
Jacob King. Thomas White, sen.  
L. Y.  
Daniel Livelsberger Joseph Young.  
Jacob Lady 2 Z.  
Jacob Long Geo. Ziegler.  
April 1. JOHN HERSH, Jr. P. M.  
3t

Persons calling for letters in above list will please say—they are advertised. No letters will be given unless paid for before delivery.

GETTYSBURG THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who have subscribed for the use of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, are requested to pay the Third Instalment of their subscription, (which became due in the first week of March) within the present month.—Those residing in the borough of Gettysburg, will please make payment to SAMUEL H. BUEHLER; and those residing in the country, to the Rev. JOHN HERRST. The Court week will afford a convenient opportunity of remitting the same. Punctuality is expected, as the Seminary needs funds to continue its operations.

By order of the Treasurer.

April 1. td

For the convenience of those residing distant from Gettysburg, the following gentlemen are authorised to receive monies: Messrs. Blythe & Johnston, Millers-town; Messrs. Fahnestock and Bittinger, York-Springs; Mr. George Will, Littlestown; and Maj. F. Baugher, Abbottstown.

DAVID HEAGY, CABINET MAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he intends carrying on said business, in all its various branches, from 1st April next, at the shop now occupied by John Sheets, Carpenter, in West York-street, Gettysburg, and intends having all kinds of FURNITURE made, such as Mahogany, Cherry and Maple, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. He will also be prepared for COFFIN MAKING.

He intends to have constantly on hand, different kinds of Furniture, such as Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Salsburies, (Gentlemen & Ladies' Seachairs, &c.) which are warranted to be sold on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, March 4. td

OSCAR WIND-FLOWER, Will be kept for service this season, from the 14th of April, until the 17th of July next, viz: on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, until 1 o'clock, P. M. of each week, at the stable of the subscriber, in York-street, Gettysburg; and on Fridays and Saturdays, in Emmittsburg, Frederick county, Md.

Oscar Windflower is a beautiful Chesnut Sorrel, 4 years old in August next, near sixteen hands high, and handsomely marked. He was gotten by Oscar Junior, bred by Gov. Ogle, of Md. and afterwards owned by Col. John Tayloe; his grandsire was gotten by the imported horse Gabriel; his grand dam on the side of his sire, is a full sister of Col. Tayloe's Belvoir, which was by the imported horse Medley, Gimcrack, Gripple, Arabian; his great grand dam, Dr. James Edelen's famous running mare Floretta, by the imported horse Spread Eagle. The dam of this Colt is a Windflower mare, remarkably fleet and durable, owned by Mr. Thomas Lee.—She is pronounced by judges equal to any mare on the Continent; his grand dam got by the imported horse Jolly Sailor. To give an idea of his perfection, we will mention that the Judges of the Exhibition of fine Stock, at the fair in the Fall of 1826, awarded him a premium, as well on account of his blood, as his figure, bone, sinew, and action. It is thought unnecessary to make a further detail of his Pedigree, as his appearance will fully recommend him to any gentlemen who may think proper to call and see him.

Great care will be taken of Mares sent, but no accountability for accidents. (For particulars see Bills.)

JOHN ASH.

Gettysburg, April 8. td

NOTICE.

THE Collectors of County Tax, for the year 1828, are requested to pay into the Treasury at the next April Court, all the money they have collected on their Duplicates; and those Collectors prior to the year 1828, are requested at the same time to settle the balance due on their respective Duplicates.

WM. S. COBEAN, Treasurer.

April 1. td

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. John Reed, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. M'Clean, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 7th of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 28th of April next—

Notice is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or they shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1828.

PHILIP HEAGY, SHERIFF.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, have appointed a CIRCUIT COURT to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, by the Judges of the same Court, to commence on Monday the 28th of April next, and to continue two weeks:

Notice is hereby Given, To the Coroner and Constables, in the different townships of the County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, to do those things which to their offices, and that they shall be then and there, to prosecute against the prisoners that are, or they shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

PHILIP HEAGY, SHERIFF.

Gettysburg, March 18. td